THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY LENOX

THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

NON-PARTY. ***Societies and Branches in the Union*** **602.** **LAW-ABIDING.**

VOL. VI., No. 307.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time being suspended their political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war. They desire to help in the most effective way, by work rather than doles; to preserve the life of the race for the future by special care of mothers and young children; and generally to illustrate in their own lives the truth that the Suffragists' demand is for duties rather than for rights, and their ideal is the service of humanity. WILL YOU JOIN?

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notes and News	729
Medical Women in War Time	730
N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital	731
War Books and Pamphlets	732
Women in the Professions	734
Militarism and Feminism. By G. K. Ogden	735
The Claims of Adolescence. By Evaline Hutchinson	736
Notes from Headquarters	738

Notes and News.

"The Wards of the World."

The decision of the British Government not to contribute in funds to the feeding of the unfortunate people of Belgium still in their own country, is based on the refusal of Germany to abandon her policy of requisitions. It is difficult in these circumstances to see what else Great Britain could do. Sir Edward Grey undertakes to "maintain a favourable attitude" to the beneficent work of the American Commission, and to place no obstacle in the way of the transport of food from America and elsewhere to Belgium; the German Government having, on its side, undertaken not to requisition these supplies for their own forces. But the burden of finding the money must still rest on the American Commission, and while £3,000,000 worth of food has already been sent, and £2,400,000 is on its way, Mr. Hoover states that £1,500,000 a month (in money or food) will be required in the future. He adds—"The destitute of Belgium are the wards of the world."

The National Relief Fund and the Rise in Prices.

Not long ago, an interim report issued by the National Relief Fund stated that no very heavy demands had as yet been made upon it. It has over £4,000,000 to administer, and so far has not spent anything like half that sum. Meanwhile, the rise in prices is causing a large number of expectant mothers to go short of food. It is true that, for physiological reasons, mothers can suffer a good deal of semi-starvation without starving the child they bear. Still, if starvation is carried too far, the child will be starved too; and in any case a starved woman will not make the most efficient nurse, guardian, and home-maker for the rising generation, and therefore it seems a pity to keep her permanently hungry. We put the matter in this brutal way because if one once began to use adjectives one would find a difficulty in stopping. We cannot easily understand the position of people who hoard money "which has been subscribed for the prevention and relief of distress caused by the war, and announce that 'there is no distress,'" when Mr. Asquith himself has told us that the present extra cost of food is 23 per cent. Yet, according to Mrs. Chew, her proposal to the Rochdale Local Representative Committee to grant one nourishing meal per day to any nursing and expectant mothers, and to babies under three, whom the health visitors considered to be underfed, was "heavily defeated," and regarded as an impossibly heroic measure. Underfeeding is apparently too common to be regarded as "distress."

Police Surveillance for Soldiers' Wives.

A letter has been sent to Lord Kitchener by the Women's Local Government Society, signed by a large number of women representing various societies, urging him to repeal the War Office Memorandum which places soldiers' wives under police surveillance. This treatment, the letter points out, deprives a woman of the protection of the law to which every other class of the community is entitled; while the law, if efficiently administered, is adequate for State interference directed towards checking misconduct and protecting children. We are interested to see that the Women's Local Government Society assumes that the so-called allowances are actually "wages offered for work, and hence there should be no question of withholding them, except after conviction and for the benefit of the family." The point is so exceedingly controversial that it can hardly be taken as proved. Will the Government admit that these allowances are payment for work done? And if so, why are not other women doing exactly the same work, paid for it?

Civilian Rights.

Sir John Simon's Bill to amend the Defence of the Realm Act restores to civilians the right to civilian trial by jury, instead of court martial, if "alleged to be guilty of any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act (1914)." It will, therefore, not be possible to court-martial—without their own consent—women such as those who came under the recent notorious Cardiff order. We imagine, however, that the order issued to these women was in any case realised to be illegal, as it was withdrawn some time ago. It does not appear that the Defence of the Realm Act, wide as were the powers that it conferred on the authorities, could be stretched to permit restriction of the liberties of specified individuals. An order might, in case of need, be given to *every person in a specified area* to remain indoors between certain hours; but there is nothing to suggest that *certain individuals* could be selected for such restrictions.

Representing Themselves.

A paragraph in *The Times* of February 23rd announces the resurrection of that pale ghost, the "Joint Advisory Committee," which appointed itself to advise the House of Commons last year. It has risen from the grave to advise the Select Committee on Pensions and Allowances, presumably because this is a subject of special interest to women. There are several large

bodies of organised women—the Women's Co-operative Guild, the N.U.W.S.S., the National Union of Women Workers, the National Federation of Women Workers, the Women's Labour League, and others, all of which are representative of large sections of opinion among women. Mrs. Humphry Ward's Advisory Committee represents itself, and only itself.

The War and the Woman's Movement.

Commenting on the interesting article on Women's Suffrage in last week's *Nation*, Mr. Holford Knight, in the same paper, expresses his assent to the claim that in the new state of things which must arise out of the war, "the chief argument against the enfranchisement of women must fall to the ground." Mr. Holford Knight, who has been an active supporter of the claims of women in others than the political sphere—notably, in the matter of their admission to the legal profession—now holds that "this horrible war destroys the grounds on which Liberals have resisted the inclusion of women in the electorate. At the close of the war there is bound to be a shifting of electoral issues to industrial, economic, and domestic questions in which women will be not only directly interested but actively participant in their settlement. . . . No class of the community on which such a judgment can be given ought to be excluded from the electorate by Liberal votes."

For the Honour of the Army.

We once more protest most earnestly against the deplorable standard which some magistrates appear to think good enough for soldiers. The other day a speaker on Purity, to a number of soldiers, expressed the feeling of many women that the standard upheld by our troops abroad in their conduct to the non-combatant population, was even more sacredly dear to us than victory: a sentiment which was greeted with earnest "Hear, hears," by the khaki-clad audience. We all know that the reputation of a regiment may be spattered with mud by one sinner, and we resent both for our own soldiers and for our sisters in the unhappy invaded countries, the attitude of certain magistrates to moral offences. According to *The Vigilance Record* (February) "There is considerable danger at the present time owing to the very lenient way in which magistrates deal with offenders who either wear a uniform, or say that they want to enlist. . . . In August last a married man with five children of his own was charged with indecent assault on a child of twelve. He pleaded guilty and expressed a desire to enlist. The magistrate said *it would be a pity to prevent him from joining the Army*, so they fined him £2, and allowed him a month to pay it in. In another instance a man in uniform practically admitted committing an indecent assault on a child of nine. The magistrate reduced the charge to one of common assault, and imposed a small fine. If magistrates are going to deal with cases in that way, it is almost useless to get legislation to protect children." The italics are ours. And we would add that it is not only "useless to get legislation to protect children," but useless to protest against atrocities in war if we deliberately send such offenders to the front.

Suffrage and Temperance.

The National Union of Swedish Suffrage Societies has placed on record its approval of the request of the Temperance organisations for Government prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks during the present crisis. It appears that the constitution of the Union does not permit of direct propaganda in connection with such questions as temperance or peace, but a resolution has now been passed empowering them to support exceptional measures with the approval of a qualified majority of their Central Board. A resolution was subsequently passed expressing the wish of Swedish Suffragists for "an early and a lasting peace," and this message was sent to women of both neutral and belligerent countries.

A Military Hospital Staffed by Women.

Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, has given to Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray, who have done such excellent work in the hospital at Wimereux, administrative and professional charge of a general hospital of 500 beds for soldiers. The hospital will be staffed entirely by medical women, and though a few stretcher bearers and trained male nurses will be employed, women orderlies will to a large extent perform the duties of the male orderlies found in military hospitals. The organisers will be glad to hear of women, either trained or partially trained, who would like to apply for these appointments. It is thought that the hospital will open towards the end of April, and it will be located in London.

Medical Women in War Time.

On February 18th, a well-attended meeting was held at Sunderland House, by kind permission of Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, to promote the extension of the London School of Medicine for Women, made necessary by the rapidly increasing number of students.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who took the chair, said that the meeting had first to consider the need for a greater number of medical women; and, secondly, how to facilitate their supply. A dearth of doctors already existed, and there was every indication that a famine of doctors was likely to occur. The immediate cause of the difficulty was, of course, the war; but long before the war the situation had given rise to anxiety. The Insurance Act, the Public Medical Service, the Medical Inspection of Schools Service had drawn more and more men into what might be called the administrative work of the profession, and this left fewer for active practice. It was calculated that, unless the present tendency was checked, the number of young qualified medical practitioners added yearly to the ranks of the profession would, during the next few years, be from 200 to 300 less than before, or an equivalent of about twenty-five per cent. of the average number annually added to the medical register.

The time was therefore ripe for serious and immediate action, and in advancing the claims of medical women to a wider and more generous public support, help would be given towards solving the problem created by this emergency. How were they to facilitate a greater supply of women doctors? The number of women on the British Medical Register had increased from two, forty years ago, to about 1,000 at the present time, of whom over 600 were former students of the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women. For this school the present appeal was being made. It was the only centre for the medical education of women in London. The annual entry had doubled in the past six years, 220 students being now in attendance, and the number desiring entry was greatly in excess of the accommodation. It was desired to increase that accommodation to 375. An adjoining site had been secured, and plans for enlargement had been approved. This would provide space for the addition to the laboratories, new research rooms, and additional lecture rooms. £25,000 was needed, of which £5,000 was subscribed.

Apart from money, the present appeal was also for greater clinical experience for women, especially in hospitals devoted to women and children. It was essential, also, that staff appointments should be open to men and women alike. In asking for wider opportunities for this medical training and clinical experience, it had to be remembered that the work open to women was far in advance of the supply of women doctors. In public departments, sanatoria, Poor Law institutions, and hospitals, also as medical missionaries all over the world, women doctors were working in ever growing numbers. There was very special need for them among thousands of women who preferred to be treated by their own sex, and who, in many cases, preferred to forego operations rather than be attended by a man.

War Office Recognition for Women Doctors.

Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Service, said that he would yield to nobody in the room in admiration for the school. The idea that the medical education of women is an experiment must pass away. It had proved its worth, and nobody could doubt that it had come to stay, and to stay for the public good. He had had to inspect at one time practically every medical school in the country for the Board of Education. This school stood for something more than merely the education of women; it deserved all the help that could be given, because it stood for higher education in medicine, an example of what could be done for the education whether of women or men. The standard of education in the school was so high that students educated there who afterwards took up public work would find themselves thoroughly fitted for it. To do public work something more than the technical knowledge of their profession was needed; there must also be a general literary and scientific education.

He would like to bear testimony to the work of women in this war. Quite unsolicited by him, he had received letters from medical authorities in France telling of the splendid work done by British women in that country. In France their work had been beyond all praise; it had been done unobtrusively, an example of how this sort of work should be done. He had asked two of the staff in Northern France to return and do even more important work. He proposed to ask them to take charge of a hospital of 500 beds—or 1,000 if they liked—and felt grateful to them for the work they had done in France.

The School of Medicine for Women presented an unusual

phenomenon. Its numbers were so large that it could not find accommodation for all its students. It was a great public duty for everyone to help the medical education of women. All that women could do to help in this great cause was really a service to the country.

Dr. Mary Scharlieb spoke of the urgent need for women doctors in the female wards of lunatic asylums and prisons. Qualified women were also badly needed in India, China, Japan, and all Mohammedan countries. In India, where great efforts were being made for sanitary reform, with a view to combatting plague and other diseases, qualified women alone could break down the ignorance and prejudice of the female population, which at present stood in the way of such reform, even in districts where the men had been convinced of its necessity. Work among these women was greatly hampered because of the dearth of women doctors.

Dr. Florence Willey pointed out that since the war medical women had been offered many appointments that had not been open to them before. Many were working among the French and Belgian soldiers, and in Serbia, and more were being sent out, while others were filling gaps at home. Hospitals which before had been opposed to admitting women on to their staff had since given them a cordial and hearty invitation, and had acknowledged the value of their work. It was not that the women had done anything wonderful, but just that prejudice was gradually melting away, and that people were recognising that the world is made of men and women, working together for the common good. She also emphasised the increasing need for work in connection with maternity, and the saving of infant life, in which women doctors surely should have a great part to play. At present a quarter of our population were lost before birth, or in the first year of life. After this great war people would realise better than before that we cannot afford to let infants die. All the knowledge we possess with regard to maternity must be put into practice in the homes of the poor as well as of the rich.

Dr. Winifred Cullis said that the recognition which women had received had been a great and gratifying reward to all who had helped forward the medical education of women. The best way in which they could now help was to help their own school. It had a special value because it was a woman's school, quite apart from its being a medical school, for every time women banded themselves together and did something successful, something was done to knock down the wall of prejudice. The highest happiness came from service. Men had done splendidly in the war. It was a great joy to medical women that they had been able to do definite valuable service at the present time. Let them give more women this inestimable boon of being able to serve their country.

Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., chairman of the Council of the School, after moving a hearty vote of thanks to the Duchess of Marlborough, "the friend of all good causes," made an appeal for funds to carry on the work of extension, and stated that considerably larger grants would probably be forthcoming from the Board of Education. If a thing was a right thing to do, we had got to help it, whether we could afford it or not. There were a great number of people who found it very difficult to give money when they could afford it, but found it much easier to give now that they could not afford it. What was wanted was a little less prudence and a little more brotherly love.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

French Unit.

A big onward move is being made at the Abbaye de Royaumont, as its staff is to organise a typhoid hospital at Mont-à-Terre, near Creil. This is in response to a direct invitation from the French military authorities, who are willing to provide the building and the running expenses. That such an invitation should have been received may be regarded as a very great compliment to the work at the Abbaye de Royaumont, which has undergone so many inspections and investigations by French Generals.

On February 24th, two more nurses, Misses Amour and Brown, are to reach the Abbaye, to be joined on February 26th by four new orderlies, Misses Veitch, Gillies-Smith, Moir, and Collum (the last mentioned well known to readers of The Common Cause).

Serbian Unit.

Five physicians to treat fever specially are leaving London on February 26th, and travelling overland via Paris and Rome to Brindisi, whence they sail to Salonika en route for Kraguievatz. These are: (1) Miss Elizabeth H. Brook, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Preston. (2) Miss Lilian Chesney, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Sheffield. (3) Miss Catherine Corbett, Manchester. (4) Miss Janet L. Laird, Edinburgh. Miss Janet McVea, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), Whithorn, Wigtownshire.

We hear that the ten fever nurses, who sailed on February 9th, are delayed at Malta, but every effort is being made in certain high places to speed them on their way, and we hope to hear ere long that they and the large equipment taken with them have safely arrived. Ten more nurses are being selected very carefully to follow as swiftly as may be to this distressful country, whose plight is only less grievous than that of Belgium.

The following gifts in kind would be very heartily welcomed by Dr. Elsie Inglis, at 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh:—

Blankets (new and old), bedroom slippers, bandages, hotwater bags, draw-sheets, feather pillows, handkerchiefs, sheets, shirts, day (flannel or cotton), men's clothing (old or new), dressing gowns, pyjama suits, pants, pillow-slips, towels of all sorts.

Further List of Beds Named.

Bed.	*Donor.*
Ayr "Rabbie Burns" Beds	Ayr W.S.S., per Mrs. Abbott.
"Agnes" (Serbia)	Mrs. Marshall.
"Alburne"	Miss Russell.
"Dreghorn Castle" (Serbia)	Miss Stewart Clark.
"Edith"	Miss Edith Miller.
"Paisley Potterhill" (Serbia)	Paisley W.S.S., per Miss M. G. Todd, Hon. Treas.
"Worcester" (Serbia)	Worcester W.S.S., per Miss L. Williams.
"Coates Crescent"	Per Mrs. Jameson, Edinburgh.

Further help is urgently required to carry on the work of our units. The cry for further assistance comes from all. Subscriptions very gratefully received, either by the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red-House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

(*For list of donations see page 730.*)

ANOTHER WOMEN'S HOSPITAL FOR SERBIA.

In about a fortnight's time another Women's Hospital Unit will be starting for Serbia, under Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, Director of the Women's Imperial Service League, who is taking with her six women doctors and surgeons, eighteen trained nurses, twelve women orderlies, and six men orderlies. The hospital is to be in tents, which will be taken with the Unit, together with complete hospital equipment. This will add considerably to the expense, but the plan has two advantages. In the first place, it is very difficult to obtain a building in Serbia in which the sanitary arrangements are at all adequate; in the second, the hospital will be much more mobile, and can be shifted to any position in which it may be required without the necessity of looking for a suitable building. The Unit is only waiting for an Admiralty boat to take them to Salonika, whence the Serbian Government will take them to the place for which they may be destined.

Mrs. Stobart is taking with her half the staff from the hospital which she organised at Cherbourg, where no fresh wounded are coming in. It will be a great advantage to have in the Unit women who have already had experience in military work. Readers will remember that Mrs. Stobart established a hospital at Brussels in August, and that after the city was occupied by the Germans, she and her staff made for the Dutch frontier, were arrested as spies, and after much hardship and suffering were at last allowed to return to London through the kindly intervention of a German officer. A little later she went to Antwerp and established a hospital there, being in charge of some 150 wounded. During the bombardment the staff stuck to their posts, carrying down their helpless patients into the cellars, and showing the greatest coolness. They left the town by the aid of some London motor buses, only just in time to cross the Scheldt before the Bridge of Boats was blown up.

On her return to London, Mrs. Stobart got together fresh equipment, through the Women's Imperial Service League, and established a hospital at the Chateau Tourlaville, which she is only leaving now because the work there no longer requires such a large staff.

EVICTION OF SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Complaints are made that the wives of agricultural labourers who have enlisted, are being evicted from their homes because their cottages are wanted for those who come to take the vacant places. It is suggested that, in such cases, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association should "find another cottage for the evicted woman" and pay her removal expenses. It is difficult to see why the S. and S. F. A. should undertake this expense, but, whatever the sum, it will indeed be a trifling business compared with the colossal task of "finding another cottage." According to Mr. Anderson there is a shortage of 120,000! We notice that the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture discussed (and recommended) the employment of industrial school-boys on the land, but appears to have disregarded the possibility of employing women.

ECHOES FROM THE COUNCIL MEETING.

Scene: Dim Vision of Kingsway Hall.

Nice Old Lady (to enthusiastic but ignorant delegate): "Yes, my dear, those are the ladies of the Executive Committee. I quite look forward every year to seeing them there all together again." (In answer to indistinct remark): "No, perhaps not; but wait till they speak."—"Yes, all of them, on anything: its quite wonderful: it is indeed." Passes on to her seat.

Chairwoman: "I think every delegate will be able to understand the resolution as it now stands." (Reads resolution.)

Enthusiastic but ignorant delegate is unable to share chairwoman's optimism, and looks round furtively for guidance.

Well-informed Neighbour: "Get up, get up! We must all vote against Blankshire, whatever they say."

Enthusiastic but ignorant delegate gets up hurriedly, drops hat, papers, purse, gloves, &c., on to the floor, gropes after them awkwardly, and is therefore not included in count.

Well-informed Delegate (in biting whisper): "I suppose you know you've helped on Home Rule everywhere, Sein Fein, Militarism, and Protectionist Tariffs." (Utter collapse of enthusiastic but ignorant delegate.) Voices behind.

Delegate with dispatch-box and bass voice: "What view do you take of Loamshire's amendment on resolution 22?"

Depressed and Hungry Neighbour: "Mere utopianism—Loamshire is always so idealistic, so——"

Delegate with dispatch-box: "Idealistic! Oh, surely not. Surely the striking out of the penultimate 'whereas' and this insertion of 'but' in the eighth line, opens the whole affair to——"

Depressed and hungry neighbour doesn't agree. Whispered wrangle ensues, broken by

Chairwoman: "Mr. Blank will now state his views."

Mr. Blank climbs up on to the rostrum, and smiles ingratiatingly at delegates, who glare back distrustfully.

Patriotic Lady: "Why hasn't he enlisted? What's he wasting his time here for?" Whispers of "Shame" all round.

Delegate with dispatch-box: "Can't you see he's too old?"

Patriotic Lady: "Not a year over thirty-eight, and my husband's cousin, who is forty-two—" enters into hissed description of said relative's martial career, to great annoyance of delegate with dispatch-box, who—divided between desire to expatiate on her own relations and wish to hear speech—loses thread of discourse and violently applauds systematic opponent, who has just taken Mr. Blank's place. After which she remains sunk in deepest gloom.

Important and Domineering Delegate to sheeplike underlings: "Have any of you already been to ballot? I hope not. Here are the names I have selected for our support. I think we must include Mrs. X. I dislike her appearance and mistrust her ability, but am informed she invariably opposes Miss Y., and that is sufficient reason." Underlings scurry off obediently.

Popular Orator, concluding: "Yes, ladies, *Peace* is our greatest aim. Any nation merely suspected of not wishing for Peace must be at once invaded and horribly exterminated. Let us enforce peace at the point of the sword."

Immense applause everywhere.

Ignorant but Enthusiastic Delegate, timidly: "What do you think she means?"

Well-informed Neighbour, impatiently, but vaguely: "Can't you see? She's an idealist, so clap, but don't vote." Ignorant delegate obeys.

(Here luncheon interval is announced, and all bustle off.)

G. L.

War Books and Pamphlets.

"The Prussian hath said in His Heart—" (Chapman & Hall.)
Thoughts on the War. (Methuen. 1s.)
The Great Adventure, the Way to Peace. (Headley Bros., Bishopsgate. 2d.)
A World-Policy for India. (Reprinted from *The New Age*, December 24th, 1914.)
Armageddon and After. (Chapman & Hall. 1s.)
The Nations at War. (J. M. Dent. 2s. 6d.)
Treitschke and the Great War. (Fisher Unwin. 2s.)
The Origins of the War. (Cambridge University Press. 2s.)
The Despatches of Sir John French. (Chapman & Hall.)
In the Trail of the German Army. (*Daily Chronicle*. 1s.)
Britain's Great Opportunity. (Birmingham Printers, Ltd. 1d.)

Mr. Cecil Chesterton's book is written from the standpoint of his own peculiar kind of Christianity, or rather Mediævalism. Its thesis is that Prussia has sold its soul to the devil (by a shrewd bargain of the "arch-diabolist," Frederick the Great), and so the present war is invested with all the moral values of the combat between St. George and the Dragon. This vigorous prejudice gives a good start to the author's considerable literary talent, and the result is far from dull. Mr. Chesterton not only finds Prussia guilty of atheism and devilry, he pronounces the verdict—"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." He also takes or makes the opportunity (when does he ever miss it?) to air his pet aversions—Jews, Marconi speculators, pacifists, and even eugenists! Perhaps his belief in diabolism is accountable for his vice of foolish insinuation. The book contains an amazing passage about the Union of Democratic Control, in which Mr. Chesterton suggests, with dark omniscience, that the whole affair is a Pro-German agitation touting for German money. Now, beyond the obvious fact that the Union's propaganda is the antithesis of Prussianism, I have no proof that this is not so, but the manner of the allegation sufficiently discredits it. It is based on the difference of a sentence in the two manifestoes issued by the Union, and on the statement that Norman Angell is a *nom-de-plume*—the latter point made by that time-dishonoured controversial trick of using an opponent's less-known name deliberately to hint at duplicity. I mention this, because it is characteristic of a pen as deeply dipped in hatred as that of any Prussian professor.

Mr. Clutton-Brock's "Thoughts on the War," reprinted from the "Times Literary Supplement," does not, like the book discussed above, confidently invoke Christianity to its proof on nearly every page. Indeed, this author's one modest use of the word "Christianity" is in a prefatorial confession that he falls short of the Christian command to love our enemies. Yet there is no hatred discernible in this series of quiet essays for civilians. It has not only a beautiful and generous appreciation of France (since translated for the French schools), but a very affectionate tribute to the old Germany of the author's memory, which he cannot believe is really dead under the feet of Prussia. Its statement of the justice of the Allied cause only gains in conviction by its humility, and it contains such thoughts as this on the "Illusions of War"—

> "Anger is a sensual passion, and in it the spirit lusts . . . for an evil spiritual triumph . . . and that is what these hostile utterances are on both sides. There is no thought in them, but only the sensual passion of hatred disguising itself as thought. Monkeys chatter in a rage, but men try to remember their human reason and pretend to argue, and affect moral indignation or wit or a lofty carelessness: and all the while they are more ridiculous with their repeated catchwords and phrases than monkeys."

A third Christian standpoint is revealed in Miss Maude Royden's pamphlet, "The Great Adventure, the Way to Peace." This great adventure is disarmament—not for neutrality, but for unarmed intervention between the combatants: it is to take, instead of the risk of war, the greater risk of peace for the chance of the much greater victory for all humanity. Miss Royden believes that by such an example the world might be finally saved from war. Few people may be able to share such a belief, but I do not see how any Christian could think it impossible. For such a renunciation, made with unanimity and full realisation, involving the abandonment by a nation of all it had called life—this would, in all reverence, surpass the Crucifixion for spiritual grandeur. It would certainly change the world even more than the world must have been changed for it to happen. But no nation is yet sufficiently national to have a common mind, still less a common spirit. Nations cannot act as individuals till they have attained the stature of individuals: till when they will go on acting by the sum of their warring impulses. Read this pamphlet, for in it you will find the foreign policy of a Christian nation, if there is ever to be such a miracle.

Meanwhile, most Christians are content to endow the war with a moral end, and justify it as a means: so that it is disquieting to read in a pamphlet by an Indian writer ("A World-Policy for India," by Dr. Coomaraswamy) that "The War has demonstrated the disloyalty and hypocrisy of 'Christianity.'" He goes on to explain—"because it was not of Christ." To how many non-Christian subjects of Britain will this seem so? The pamphlet in question is a good one, and may enlighten many of us on the subject of India's loyalty.

Mr. W. L. Courtney's "Armageddon and After," contains no very original matter, and in his attempts to forecast the future he is so doubtful himself that he cannot expect to convince anybody else. On the other hand, Mr. L. Cecil Jane, in "The Nations at War," is so confident of millennial gains, from the enfranchisement of women to general religious brotherhood, that one can only fear he is a delightful man and an incurable optimist.

Mr. Joseph McCabe's study of Treitschke has the disadvantage of being unsympathetic; but as none but a bigoted Prussian could have done it without this disadvantage, we should be thankful for it as a good, distinctively critical study.

Professor Holland Rose's book of Cambridge lectures on "The Origins of the War," is in some respects the best yet published. Those who are studying the war's progress will be glad of the reprint of Sir John French's despatches, though it has but one most inadequate map: and they will find *The Daily Chronicle's* "In the Trail of the German Army" a terrible photographic record of the war's destruction.

A pamphlet by Mr. Charles E. Innes, entitled "Britain's Great Opportunity: to kill militarism and ensure a permanent peace," is a proposition that the Allies, in the event of victory, should impose upon Germany a democratic constitution. Mr. Innes's plan would meet with opposition from many democrats in this country: but I confess it seems to me to have much in its favour. To force a nation to broaden the basis of its self-government is morally different from, and better than, to impose an alien domination, which has been the past practice of conquerors. But what would Russia think of it?

P. A. M.

Correspondence.

A large amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over. It is necessary to remind our readers that there is no editorial responsibility for opinions expressed in the correspondence columns.

COMPASSION.

MADAM,—The terrible question of how to deal with the babies of girls violated by the enemy is coming to the front. It is being discussed by bishops, priests, and other men, both here and in France, and I have seen it even advocated that these babies should not be allowed to live. "This child was fathered by a cursed wretch" must be in the thoughts of those who advocate such measures, and they probably think that the baby, too, would be a "wretch" if it lived.

The question of heredity is a big and complicated one, and different people have different opinions concerning it, but surely no one will maintain that what a human being inherits from one of its parents is the only factor, or even the principal factor, in the formation of its character. Surely it is an established fact that the conditions in which the mother spends the long months of waiting before her child's birth have a great influence on the child.

I feel very strongly that we, who are mothers of children welcomed into this world by relatives and friends, should make every effort to realise the mental condition of that girl who, after the dreadful experience she had to go through, is now face to face with what the world is pleased to call "shame and disgrace."

I endorse every line of the quotation from Mrs. Browning's beautiful book, published in last week's COMMON CAUSE, and would only too gladly welcome into my own home one of those expectant young mothers, if my means (greatly reduced by the war) allowed me to make her as comfortable as she ought to be. I would like to make much of her, to make her feel her duty to the young life, to awaken that feeling in her which Marion experienced when she realised she "could be a mother in a month." And above all, to let her feel that she has as little cause to be ashamed of her baby as the soldier of his armless sleeve, his wooden leg, or blinded eyes. After all, is she not a victim sacrificed to her country's honour?

LOUISE MAUDE.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

MADAM,—In the interests of "clear, constructive, definite, thinking" (so necessary at this moment) will you allow me to comment on a phrase in Miss Royden's very interesting article on the "Imperial Idea"?

She says: "Prussian Imperialism—British Imperialism—it is not so long ago that the two types were indistinguishable." This is simply an assertion, and taken as a basis for thought and argument is an assertion likely to lead to much confusion and misapprehension. Whatever the British idea of Empire may be, it is not an idea of glorifying one Imperial master and his personal rule above all aspirations of freedom and popular government. But it would be difficult to deny that this idea has been enshrined in the popular conception of Prussian Imperialism.

In Germany, the Reichstag has little real power, though a body elected by popular vote; practically all important matters are wholly in the hands of the Imperial master, and the people have been content so to leave them. In no way is this more clearly shown than in the matter of the education of the people. The Minister of Education is under no popular control; he is appointed or dismissed, as the case may be, by the Sovereign solely, and is responsible to him alone. This being the case, the Kaiser was able to insist (in 1890) that too much time was being wasted in the schools upon general history and other matters, and that instead of the history of Europe, the history of Prussian victories, and the history of the House of Hohenzollern must be exclusively taught. At the same time, in many other ways, education in the Empire was rearranged, by the mere stroke of a pen, the command of the Emperor, in such a way as could not fail to affect profoundly the psychology of the nation.

This example may perhaps serve to demonstrate to all who would think clearly, that the differences underlying the British and the German ideas of Empire are profound, far-reaching, and even fundamental in their nature.

MARY LOWNDES.

[*Miss Lowndes ignores the distinction made in the article she criticises between what British Imperialism was, and what it is. The glorification of the Imperial master was the inspiration of the Kipling school of thought, with its sneer at the "lesser tribes without the law." Kiplingism is not dead, but we hope and believe it is dying, and a nobler Imperialism has taken its place. But much later than 1890, there were—there still are—many English schools in which "the history of Europe," as apart from the history of Great Britain, is not taught at all.*—ED., C.C.]

"A CHANCE FOR THE OUTDOOR WOMAN."

MADAM,—In your issue of January 29th of THE COMMON CAUSE, I see that in your article, "A Chance for the Outdoor Woman," you advocate, among other things, the employment of women for the work of providing firewood, which is going up in price owing to the shortage of labourers.

In *The Times* of January 28th it is stated that steps are being taken to encourage the demand for home-grown timber, of which there is a good supply, instead of using that coming from Austria. No mention is made of the labour required to meet the demand which it is hoped will be encouraged, nor does it say how home industries, hitherto carried on by men, can be improved at present, unless women are given an opportunity of doing the work. The shortage of men for outdoor labour will be keenly felt before the war is over, and even when things are once more normal, but the work will have to be done by someone. We cannot immediately expect the same results from women, untrained and unpractised, so why not let them start at once?

E. C.

KITCHEN GARDENS IN LONDON.

MADAM,—May I ask for the hospitality of your columns for the purpose of making known the objects of the "London Kitchen Gardens," and of asking those of your readers who have gardens and who are ordering seeds and bulbs for spring planting to buy a few more than they need, and to send their surplus to us for distribution among our members, the owners of small gardens and allotments in London?

On the outbreak of war, an appeal was made for surplus seeds and seedlings for London householders, which was most generously responded to, and between the end of August and the beginning of November we were able to collect and distribute a quarter of a million vegetable seedling plants, as well as vegetable seeds and a few fruit trees. These were eagerly applied for and gratefully received by owners of small London gardens and allotments, many of whom had been hard hit by the war and were anxious to turn their plots of land to the best account by providing vegetables for their own consumption during the winter and spring. It is calculated that the ultimate value of this crop cannot be less than £2,000, and will provide at least one million vegetable meals at a time when green food is both scarce and expensive. Between 1,400 and 1,500 gardens were supplied. . . .

All seeds intended for distribution should be sent direct to the office, but as accommodation is limited, seedling plants, &c., should be sent direct to members of London Kitchen Gardens, whose names and addresses would be supplied on application to the Secretary.

H. FITZSTEPHEN O'SULLIVAN, F.R.H.S.

London Kitchen Gardens, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM.
40b, ROSSLYN HILL, N.W. *Telephone: Hampstead 2811.*
To Country Readers — UNIQUE GREETING CARDS
for all occasions from three-halfpence each.
Returnable packets sent on approval on receipt of P.O.O. to cover value.
N.U.W.S.S. 1915 Diary, 1/1 post free. All N.U.W.S.S. Publications.
Foreign Books obtained to order.
Agent for the new HOUSEHOLDER'S COMPREHENSIVE POLICY
and all other forms of separate insurance at Lloyds.
Prospectus for any individual proposal on application.

Typewriting and Shorthand.
(Miss Mildred Ransom.)
Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries.
Careful attention given to each pupil.
Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.
Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.
195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.
Telephone - - 6302 Paddington.

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.
GEO. WEBB'S DYE WORKS,
Chief Office: **254, BRIXTON HILL, S.W.**
Exhibitor at British Silk Exhibition, 1912. Established 50 Years.
We are celebrated for Cleaning and Dyeing
COURT DRESSES, DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, BLOUSES, CLOAKS, WRAPS, LACES, OSTRICH FEATHERS, FURS, :: :: AND GLOVES. :: ::
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS. WINDOW HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, CHINTZES, :: AND CRETONNES. ::
Special attention is given to Mourning orders.
Instructions by Post or Telephone command immediate attention.
TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB,
9, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W. **FOR MEN AND WOMEN.**
Subscriptions: Country Members (England and Wales) per annum One Guinea. Ireland and Scotland, 10/6. Foreign (Resident abroad) 10/6. No Entrance Fees. London Members (Resident within 15 miles Charing Cross) per annum One Guinea. Entrance Fee One Guinea. **Valuable Lending and Reference Library for Members.** Non-members enrolled as Associates by paying 5/6 per annum. LUNCHEONS, 1/- & 1/6. DINNERS 1/- & 1/9.
ALL PARTICULARS—SECRETARY. Tel.: MAYFAIR 3932.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
A MEMBERS' MEETING will be held at the CAXTON HALL, Westminster, on TUESDAY, MARCH 2nd, at 5.30 p.m.
Statement on the Position of N.U.W.S.S., as determined by the Annual Council. To be followed by discussion.
Members are earnestly invited to attend and to take part in the discussion.
Admission by Ticket—Apply: Miss P. STRACHEY, Sec., 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO SUFFRAGISTS.
ENGLISH MEDICAL WOMEN:
Glimpses of Their Work in Peace and War.
By A. H. BENNETT. Preface by STEPHEN PAGET, F.R.C.S.
PITMAN & SONS, Publishers. Published at 3s. 6d. Illustrated.
NOW READY.
Obtainable of Publishers and all Booksellers.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, *3, York Street, St. James's Sq., S.W.*
for MEN and WOMEN.
During the War, there will be no entrance fee, and subscription reduced to One Guinea per annum. Bedrooms and board (for lady members only) on exceptionally economical terms. FULL PARTICULARS—SECRETARY.
MEETINGS.—Friday, Feb. 26th, at 8 p.m., Concert in aid of The Women's Suffrage National Aid Corps.
" Tuesday, March 2nd, at 8 p.m., International Suffrage Shop (for particulars see handbills).
" Wednesday, March 3rd, at 3.30 p.m., Women's Freedom League.

"JUS SUFFRAGII"
THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.
Subscription: 4s. per annum, post free.
At the present time when International relations are interrupted "Jus Suffragii" forms a unique link between the women of all nations. It contains articles, reports and letters from all countries, belligerent and neutral, and constitutes a valuable record of woman's activities in war time. It publishes monthly a series of articles from leading women in different countries on the basis of a permanent peace.
Order from **7, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.**

The Challenge
The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.
EVERY FRIDAY. ONE PENNY.
The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.
Among those who contribute are **Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c.**
A Specimen Copy will be sent to readers of "The Common Cause" on application
You should find THE CHALLENGE *on sale at all bookstalls, but if you have any difficulty or would prefer it sent direct, a copy will be posted to you for 13 weeks if you send 1s. 9d. to* THE MANAGER, THE CHALLENGE, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Paris Blouses
"A La Fleur de Lys."
For which house we have the exclusive agency. Perfect in cut and style, they commence at **21/-** An expert Parisian Fitter is in attendance.
68 Wilsons' of Bond St 68

THE COMMON CAUSE.

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. **Telephone: 1910 Gerrard.** **Price 1d.** **Tel. Address: "Homosum, London." Press Tels.: Office Address.**

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 8d. PER ANNUM.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS *should be addressed to the Editor,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.*

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

NOTICE.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

Women in the Professions.

"The idea that the medical education of women is an experiment," said Sir Alfred Keogh, speaking at Sunderland House last week, "must pass away. It has come to stay, and to stay for the public good." This is a saying which we should all lay to heart. There is a great and an increasing demand for the services of medical women. They have proved their value at home, and the war has given them further opportunities. They have undoubtedly, as Sir Alfred Keogh says, "come to stay—for the public good."

We are naturally desirous, as Suffragists and feminists, to see opened to women all the industries and professions which they have the ability to enter, and we believe that if all were opened, a process of natural selection would prevent their permanent entrance into any for which they have not the capacity. But while most—perhaps all—feminists are agreed on this point, the public generally has not realised that the coming of women into new spheres of activity is "for the public good."

It is, however, to this point that public attention should now be directed. The coming of women into the medical profession, or any other profession or industry, ought not to be regarded solely from the point of view of the men in that profession, or of the women seeking entrance. It is a matter of "the public good," and in no case has this been more obvious than in that of the medical woman.

Women doctors have revolutionised the accepted idea of the natural invalidism of women. "Woman is a natural invalid," said a great Frenchman, and men, and women too, have generally accepted without much rebellion, the idea that it is natural for women to be "nervous," to have megrims, or vapours, or invalidisms, to "lie up" at frequent intervals, to be strangers to the glorious feeling of perfect physical fitness. Medical women expect women to be fit, and if they are not, expect to find some reason more adequate than their sex. In this they have done to women, to the men they live with, and, above all, to the children they bear, an incomparable service.

Let us go forward with confidence now in other paths. Women practising as barristers and solicitors would work as great a revolution in the attitude of the law towards women, as they have, by practising medicine, worked in the attitude of women towards their own bodies. Women architects have a contribution to make to our housing problem in its many ramifications, for lack of which the world suffers cruel things now. As in other problems, so in this one, the women suffer in the first instance, for the inconveniences and burdens of unintelligently arranged houses fall on their shoulders; but again, as in other problems, the suffering ultimately falls on all, for women cannot be overworked and strained without taking their unwilling revenge on their children.

In the immediate future it seems likely that many new paths will be opened to women. Let us not bewail our losses without a little remembering our gains. It is possible that, if women set themselves resolutely to their new tasks, using their opportunities to raise and not to lower the standard both of efficiency and of payment, out of the terrible evil which has come upon us may issue at least the good of a fuller co-operation of women and men, "for the public good."

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Militarism and Feminism.

WHAT WAR MEANS TO WOMEN.

Problems of War and Peace are discussed in THE COMMON CAUSE *in a series of articles by well-known writers. Contributors are left free to express their own opinions, which must not be assumed to represent the official views of the N.U.W.S.S.*

It is hard, indeed, at a time like the present to detach oneself even for a moment from the duties which the common danger has imposed on us all—men and women in every country. But, sooner or later, our attitude to certain fundamental questions must be decided, lest the critical moment come upon us unprepared. Every movement that stands for progress raises such questions, and none is more important than the future of the women's movement in relation to war and militarism. Will—or should—its course be modified in the light of recent events? It is hardly too early to discuss this question, for the advocates of militarism are already busy in our midst, and it is easy to take a wrong turning or a short view. Opinions within the movement are divided. To the present writer it seems that there ought to be no division of opinion if once the results of militarism were clearly understood.

We are faced by issues on which it seems not improbable that the ideals of most men are different from those of most women. The difference has usually been obscured in Suffrage propaganda: the argument so often has to run, and quite truly, that on the majority of questions there will be no great split of society into two halves, the men wanting one thing and the women another. But militarism, as such, raises different problems.

Let us consider the following quotations:—

(1) "*War is an indispensable necessity to human progress.*"

(2) "*If you rub it in, both at home and abroad, that you are ready for instant war, with every unit of your strength in the first line and waiting to be first in, and hit your enemy in the belly, and kick him when he is down, and boil your prisoners in oil (if you take any), and torture his women and children, then people will keep clear of you.*"

(3) "*We have abolished duelling between individuals, and war, which is but a duel between nations, must go. What have we to substitute for competition? Only co-operation.*"

(4) "*On this one point, and on this point almost alone, the knowledge of woman, simply as woman, is superior to that of man; she knows the history of human flesh; she knows its cost; he does not.*"

The first is the considered opinion of Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., late Lecturer in Military History at Manchester University and in Military Law at London University, and now Military Correspondent to *The Evening Standard* and to *Land and Water*, from his great work *War and the World's Life*. The second is from Admiral Fisher, and will be found on page 270 of *The Great Illusion*. The third is from Miss Jane Harrison's latest publication, *Peace and Patriotism*. The fourth is from Olive Schreiner's *Woman and Labour*.

Without inquiring whether the names we have chosen are representative of men and women respectively, the sentiments are at least noteworthy. There is a distinct cleavage of opinion both as to ideals and as to practical next steps; and we are faced by the question, "Will women side with Miss Harrison and Olive Schreiner, whose writings they so often have held up to the world as embodying women's highest ideals?" The answer to this question, to judge from articles and letters in THE COMMON CAUSE, is still in doubt; and it may therefore be of interest to ask if there are not many women in the Suffrage ranks who neglect the lesson of history.

For feminism history has only one message on the question of war, and it is this:—

Militarism has been the curse of women, as women, from the first dawn of social life. Owing to the turmoil in which it has kept every tribe and every nation almost without exception, mankind have seldom been able to pause for a moment to set social affairs in order—and the first and most crying reform has for ever been the condition of woman. Violence at home, violence abroad; violence between individuals, between classes, between nations, between religions; violence between man and woman: *this it is which, more than all other influences, has prevented the voice of woman being heard in public affairs until almost yesterday.* War has created *Slavery* with its degrading results for women, and its double standard of morality from which we are not yet completely free: War, and the consequent enslavement of women, has been the main inducement to *Polygamy*, with its conception of women as property, and its debasement of love to physical enjoyment: War has engendered and perpetuated that dominance of man as a military animal which has pervaded every social institution from *Parliament* downwards. In War man alone rules: when War is over man does not surrender his privileges. Militarist ethics have perverted the peaceful and individualising tendencies of *Industry* to which woman owes so much. Industry has united with competition to produce Industrial Warfare: Commerce has combined with Imperialism for the capture of markets and the exploitation of the lower races. Militarism has ruined *Education* with its traditions of discipline and its conception of history. Militarism has even left its blighting imprint on *Religion*—on Mohammedanism the religion of conquest with its depreciation of woman; on the religion of the Prince of Peace, so that the Churches can say what they are not ashamed to say to-day. War, and the fear of War, has kept woman in perpetual subjection, making it her chief duty to exhaust all her faculties in the ceaseless production of children that nations might have the warriors needed for aggression or defence. She must not have education—for the warrior alone required knowledge and independence; she must not have a voice in the affairs of the nation, for War and preparation for War were so fundamental in the life of nations that woman, with her silly humanitarianism, must not be allowed to meddle therewith! And so War, which the influence of women alone might have prevented, was used as the main argument against enfranchisement, as it had been the main barrier to emancipation in the past. The circle is complete.

War, Militarism, Imperialism; in every form they have proved her undoing, and yet women hesitate to-day on which side to throw their influence! Over and over again the greatest statesmen have said that peace was Utopian *only because public opinion was not ready for it;* and no one has said it more emphatically than Sir Edward Grey. But who is to create the new public opinion? Have women no better answer than hatred or despair? Over and over again Suffragists have seen that it was from militarists that their ideals met with the most bitter opposition. They have never been tired of pointing to the baleful influence on our social life of ex-Viceroys and of men accustomed to the military despotism of the East. Is it purely by chance that it is the countries which, by position or circumstances, have been most free from military domination and constant preparation for war that have felt able to listen to the demands of women? The United States, New Zealand, Norway, Finland, Iceland, and the rest—they are countries in which war plays but a small part. The conscriptionist countries, on the other hand, have always looked askance at women's claims, and who has not heard German women complain "It's all very well for you to talk, but you don't know what it means to live in a country where everything is secondary to the training of the warrior male"? On February 5th, Mr. Cloudesley Brereton wrote in THE COMMON CAUSE, "Germany stands forth as the chief exponent of the patriarchal conception." But, and let us not be led astray, only as the *chief* exponent; and from her faults let us learn. We need no better evidence provided we are ready to learn and not merely to abuse. The Bernhardis of all nations are the danger; and, incidentally, what do we expect to find of Bernhardi himself? We open *The Fortnightly* for January:—

> "Later, I heard from the Countess that women were not much higher than the 'four-footed animal kingdom' for Berndardi; that he loudly contradicted his wife, even at hotel tables when they travelled together; that he always walked ahead in the streets; and pushed past her or even other ladies (if strangers to him) in order to go first through a doorway."

It is hard to write without danger of misrepresentation, and it is especially important to make it clear that nothing is here implied as regards *individuals*. As far as our agument goes the majority of men who compose the armies of Europe at the present moment might be ardent supporters of women's rights! *The indictment is against militarism.* Since the war broke out THE COMMON CAUSE, like every other woman's paper, has been full of complaints as to the way in which women have been treated. We say nothing about atrocities and suffering, nothing about Belgium and France, Galicia and Poland; nothing about Scarborough; nothing even about Finland. It is enough to recall the Plymouth and Cardiff incidents, the treatment of wives and dependents of soldiers, and the recent Trafalgar Square demonstration to realise the danger in our midst.

Yet war does but bring out tendencies suppressed in times of peace—the latent legacies of previous wars—and throughout history it is in warlike ages and in warlike countries that women have fared worst. The age of mother-right, of which we hear so much to-day, was an age of peace, of agricultural communities whose women were not yet reduced to the subjection of the fighting patriarchal era which followed, and which with its organisation and traditions has survived even unto this day. Amongst primitive peoples, it is where peaceable conditions prevail that social and domestic arrangements accord to women the greatest liberty. The same is true of ancient Egypt, as Mrs. Hartley and others have shown. In Greece, the woman's movement (so badly needed in the Athens of Aristophanes) had already become the butt of the comedian when the warlike ambitions of Mace-

donia gave the death-blow to every effort of social reform. In a Rome worn out by ceaseless fighting, women were slowly attaining influence and liberty when the inroads of the barbarians again dashed their hopes to the ground. For centuries the battling hordes moved to and fro, and every forward movement amongst women had to contend in addition with the patriarchal system of marriage prescribed by the militarist legislators of the Old Testament, whose influence was now embedded in Christianity. And in modern times it has been the same, until in countries where the din of battle was no longer heard, and weapons of defence could at length be discarded in civil life, woman as woman dared to claim a share in directing those social affairs which concerned her so nearly.

For fifty years Great Britain had rested in peace at home after the exhaustion of the Napoleonic Wars, when John Stuart Mill first gave adequate expression to the murmurings of the centuries. Since then the movement has gathered impetus day by day; but side by side with it Militarism and Imperialism have also raised their head. And so far Militarism has prevailed! Its latest triumphs are now exposed even to the naked eye! Nor is the process merely unconscious. We have but to remember the ex-Viceroys mentioned above. We have but to think of the effect on women of the Code Napoleon, the foundation of legislation in Latin countries, to see how the arch-militarist of modern Europe deliberately worked with military ends in view to subject and degrade women in social life. Consider Japan to-day—where are the New Women finding their chief opponents? And soon America too may realise to her cost the meaning of that military influence which her Suffragists are suddenly straining every nerve to overcome. The crowning example of modern Burma is worthy of separate study. Is there any exception in the world's history? And if some apparent exception (there is not space here to deal, for instance, with the case of Sparta) should present itself, would anyone challenge the main contention, neglected though it has been by Suffragists in the past? It will be little avail to have fought against Militarism to-day if, when the moment comes for diverting our national energies from the single task which now confronts us, women, who must stand apart from the conflict but suffer none the less, neglect an opportunity which may not occur again for centuries of directing public opinion satiated, as it will be, with the horrors of war, but impotent to escape for lack of vision.

To sum up: One of the possible, even probable consequences of this war will be an increase in the power of Militarism, not only in the nations now fighting, but also in neutral countries overcome by the epidemic of international distrust. The only antidote to developments so inimical to women is the existence of an organised body of public opinion, fully conscious both of the great social ideals which the settlement might serve to promote and of the disastrous retrogression which would result from the establishment of an armed peace more threatening even than that of which this war was the outcome. The greatest hope for the formation of such a public opinion lies in the suffrage organisations whose aims and aspirations would be frustrated by the victory of the advocates of armaments and conscriptions. Men, as men, are powerless to move. Here is the prerogative of woman. Let her now take the lead. Already in America the most prominent feminist speakers and writers have recognised both the danger and the remedy. When their programme is ripe, will the women of Europe be ready to carry it through? Will they, in making their decision, forget the lesson of history? Militarism has been their curse for centuries; its ideals have ever stood in the way of women's rights. Militarism will not change in the future. It must always produce an androcentric society, a society where the moral and social position of women is that of an essentially servile and subordinate section of the community. *In each single nation, taken for itself, men will be able to make a really good case for Militarism, if the movement to educate public opinion does not become international.* For this reason above all others, it is the duty as well as the obvious interest of women to make clear their views with no uncertain voice. All other international bonds have been burst asunder by the war. Science, labour, religion, all have failed; but that silent half of humanity, permanently non-combatant, on whom the horrors of war fall with equal severity in all nations alike, bringing to all the same sorrows and the same sufferings, may through these very sorrows and sufferings find a new and real bond of unity for the redemption and regeneration of the civilised world. Here at last it is clear that the higher ideals and aspirations of women coincide with the future welfare of the whole of humanity. In them is the hope of man.

C. K. Ogden.

[*Next week; Sore Places in Europe, (I.) Alsace-Lorraine, by A. F. Whyte, M.P.*]

The Claims of Adolescence.

The development of the coming generation is fraught with such tremendous national issues that it cannot be too closely considered in all its bearings. I may, therefore, be pardoned for dwelling on one aspect of the matter to which many of your readers are perhaps already painfully alive, namely the remarkable disparity between the sheltered conditions secured to adolescence among the "upper" classes and the entire disappearance of such morally and physically healthful conditions for the bulk of the younger generation, out of whom the nation is continually evolving. For the few there are the long years from 13 or 14 on to 22, when the boy and girl pass through the carefully regulated conditions of Public School and University life, and in which step by step they are admitted to increasing liberty of action and individual responsibility.

The tendency to appreciate the value of this long period of shielded development of body, mind, and spirit, is a marked feature of thought among the better educated classes; parents feel more strongly than they did a generation ago that even when a boy's destiny is "business" and a girl's "home life," it is wise to give them as long a mental training as possible, and to discourage them from assuming the duties and privileges of maturity until well out of their 'teens.

But what about the incomparably greater number of our boys and girls to whom, at the best, the opening of their fifteenth year means the closing of the educational door, and many of whom are sent into the world of labour at a decidedly earlier age? My purpose at the moment is not concerned with the intellectual loss to the nation which results from suddenly breaking off the mental development of the young Briton at such an early age, without much chance of it ever being again resumed. I would rather point out the bearing it has on the moral life of the people. We have to face the fact that the greater part of the coming generation, by the very fact of their becoming wage-earners at 14 or thereabouts, are plunging into the habits, privileges, pleasures, of maturity, without that long, carefully provided period of sheltered development which is considered so essential for the few. We can hardly blame them when they go wrong, these boys and girls who, had their lot been different, would have been so carefully guarded during the second half of their development (adolescence). But we can ponder over our responsibility in the matter, and we can open our eyes to the resulting signs. What does one see in all towns? A marked increase in the number of quite young girls with their hair down their backs, and with all the characteristics of the "flapper," walking out with the hobbedehoys of their choice, and entering at 15 and 16 into the love-making which belongs to later years. On all sides one finds Rescue Workers speaking sadly of the terrible increase of very young girls coming within their care. One finds the child-mother of 14 who, after taking her first little place, with all the importance of a start in life, when just 13, thinks it a part of her professional career to have a young man at 14, and falls all too easily a victim. And workers among boys would most certainly tell a similar tale; the habits of manhood assumed when neither body, mind, nor spirit are developed or prepared. The early marriage, the lack of balance, of judgment, of true appreciation of values, which seem to characterise the manufacturing population—all these result from the blotting out from the national conscience of the duties it owes to the adolescence of its future generations. The uneasy reply to all this will probably be that it is purely an economic question. But *does* that relieve us from responsibility? Personally, I think not, and I would plead with all women to face this question of the cruel loss to our young people which results from their being turned into the world of labour at such an early age.

It is true that the evil is no new one, that the lessening of child labour has been steadily proceeding since the passing of the first Factory Act of 1833; but side by side with this stands the enormous advance in child knowledge and in the Psychology of Adolescence, which is resulting in ever wiser treatment of the young people whose parents have time, money, and wisdom to regulate their education. One outstanding feature of these wiser methods is the retardation of the more strenuous branches of study, those which make the greatest demands upon the young minds. Many wise teachers delay beginning Latin until three years later than hitherto, and arrange that public school life and Greek shall be started at the same time. Again, in dealing with the education of boys and girls of our professional classes, a wise allowance is often made for the physiological facts which call for a temporary diminution in the demands on brain and body during the fifteenth and sixteenth years: the claims of adolescence are recognised and met. How different is the lot of the child of the artizan class, and those of a still lower rank!

Wise parents here and there, by great efforts, obtain suitable conditions, but the whole attitude of the nation at large towards the second stage of the development of its future generations is strangely unenlightened. Labour, more or less remunerative (and how far "less" is the remuneration of girl labourers?) is the accepted destiny of the youth of the nation as it steps forth from childhood. Labour regulated by the demands of the market and by economic pressure, not the labour which carefully apportioned to growing powers and strength, would be helpful to rich and poor alike, but such as must be performed to satisfy the demands of employers who (often hard pressed themselves) do not recognise the responsibilities which should accompany the exploitation of the immature potentialities of the coming generation. The physical and mental evils are great, even greater are the moral. With economic independence assumed before character and mind are developed, comes the throwing off of parental restrictions, and of any sense of the obligation to submit to rules of conduct other than those which ensure the continuance of employment. Through high and low, rich and poor alike, a great wave of consciousness of individuality has passed and is still passing: and this consciousness, undisciplined, unguided, uninformed by any spirt of social or religious responsibility, produces in these boys and girls from fourteen to nineteen, results which are only too apparent in our towns and cities, and lurk, corrupting, amid all the charms of village life. The picture is dark. Let us not fear, however, to accept it boldly with our faces turned towards the light. They too are seeking light and sunshine, these younger brothers and sisters of ours. Let us see to it that the claims of this most difficult time in their development are no longer ignored; that they are set only the tasks to which their strength is fitted, that they are guided as to true values, made to realise that long years of training and development are still to come before they reach manhood's and womanhood's estate, made conscious of the responsibilities as well as the privileges of grown-up life, so that by further training of body, mind, and spirit, they may be fitted to be worthy citizens of our country, and parents of its future generations.

EVALINE HUTCHINSON.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Among the resolutions passed by the N.U. Council on February 6th, was one welcoming the idea of holding a business meeting of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance "at the earliest possible opportunity." We have since received the following communication, proposing an International Women's Congress in Holland, in the latter half of April. It will be observed that this Congress will not be one of the I.W.S.A., whose decision as to a meeting has not yet been made:—

"DEAR MADAM,—There has been a growing feeling among a number of women in different countries, both neutral and belligerent, that, as women, we ought to face the responsibility of making some constructive contribution towards the solution of problems arising out of the present war and the peace settlement which is to follow. Since these problems are essentially international, such work will be most effective if organised on an international basis. An informal conference of women was held in Amsterdam, on February 12th and 13th, to consider the possibility of holding an International Women's Congress to discuss these problems. There were present women from both neutral and belligerent countries, and it was agreed that such a congress should be summoned as soon as possible. The women of Holland have undertaken to organise the congress, which will be held, probably at The Hague, in the latter half of April. The call will be sent out shortly, and will be signed by prominent Dutch women. The following subjects will be included on the programme: Protest against War; Arbitration and Conciliation; Women's Claim to have a Voice in the Peace Settlement; The Subjection of Foreign Policy to Democratic Control, in which the Equal Representation of Men and Women is included; The Promotion of Good Feeling between Nations.

"A public meeting of women will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Friday, February 26th, at 7 p.m., when a full account will be given of the constitution and preliminary programme of the Congress, and a Committee will also be appointed to organise the necessary work in this country. All women interested are invited to come."

The letter is signed by Chrystal Macmillan (Hon. Sec., *pro tem.*), Kathleen D. Courtney, Emily M. Leaf, Catherine E. Marshall, Theodora Wilson Wilson; all of whom were present at the meeting in Amsterdam on February 12th and 13th.

THE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL.

The statue raised to the memory of Florence Nightingale in Waterloo Place was privately unveiled early on Wednesday morning, as it was felt that the present is no time for a public ceremony. It shows Miss Nightingale as she might have been seen walking through the wards of the hospital of Scutari at night, with a lamp in her right hand, while her left holds up the skirt of a dress of the early Victorian period.

DERRY & TOMS
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET LONDON W

Curtains. Window Nets. SALE Art Cretonne. Household Linen.

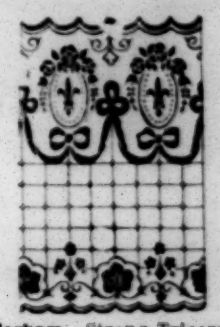
Monday next for two weeks.

CATALOGUES 40 pages, fully illustrated, sent to any address. POST FREE.

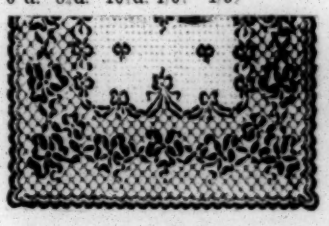
Strathyre. Delightful Russian Needlework design in unbreakable wire-woven short Curtaining. White and Ivory. Patterns sent. 24in. 27in. 30in. 36in. 40in. 6d. 8½d. 10½d. 1/0½ 1/6½

Phone: 3380 Kens.

Big Purchase of 4,000 yards of good designs and smart colourings in English Printed Cretonne. Patterns sent. This Week, yd. 6¾d.



Hexham. Strong Tricord Wire-woven Short Curtain Net. (5 widths) Sale: 14in. 18in. 24in. 30in. 36in. 4½d. 5½d. 7½d. 9½d. 11½d. per yard. Ivory only.



No. 706.—Exquisite Ribbon Bow design, unbreakable Net Lace Curtain, 50in. by 3 yards, White and Ivory. Pair 3/11½

Specialists in Loose Chair Covers.

Special Prices: Chair Covers from 6/6 each; Chesterfields from 10/6 each. Conditional upon Cretonnes being purchased at Derry & Toms. Perfect fit Guaranteed.

DERRY & TOMS KENSINGTON, W.

300 Pure Linen Heavy Damask Cloths. Discontinued patterns of our 7/11 and 8/11 quality. Sizes 2 by 2 yards, 2 by 2½ yards. All at, each 6/11½

JOHN BROWNING

(Incorporating R. S. NEUMANN.)

Medals, 1862.

SIGHT-TESTING AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

Browning's Rimless Clip.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Since 1765 the name of JOHN BROWNING has been associated with all that is most distinguished in the science and practice of Optics.

BROWNING'S method of Sight-Testing is based on many years' Optical practice and an accumulated experience extending over a CENTURY and A-HALF.

The Improved Method of Fitting adopted in BROWNING'S RIMLESS CLIP ensures the greatest amount of comfort in wear and the least possibility of breakage occurring.

Write or call for following Booklets (free):—

1. HINTS ON EYESIGHT.
2. MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, SPECTROSCOPES, &c., &c.
3. OPERA & FIELD GLASSES

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
SATS.: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ADDRESS—
72, NEW OXFORD ST., W.C.
Between Tottenham Court Rd. & Bloomsbury St.
AND
146, STRAND, W.C.
Opposite Gaiety Theatre.
LONDON.

Rimless Spectacles.

Lorgnettes.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS K. D. COURTNEY.
MISS C. E. MARSHALL (Parliamentary).
MISS EMILY M. LEAF (Press).
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.

Secretary:
MISS CROOKENDEN.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Press Report.

Both in the Provincial papers and in London, good reports have appeared of the National Union Annual Council Meeting. Among the former, *The Huddersfield Examiner* and *The Clifton Chronicle* deserve special mention.

On February 20th *The Lady's Pictorial* had a specially full and interesting account of the Council Meeting.

The Evening Standard may always be referred to for National Union news, as it publishes very full information of National Union activities. A long account by Miss Douglas Irvine of the National Union Hospital in Serbia, appeared in this paper on February 19th, and another article on the same subject is published in *The Westminster Gazette*.

We hear that keen interest is being shown by the staff of Selfridges in the question of Women's Suffrage. The official journal, *The Key of the House*, which has a circulation of about 3,000, is including in its forthcoming pages a number of articles devoted to women's interests, and these pages are under the control of a keen Suffragist.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914	581	11	0
Received from February 6th to February 20th, 1915:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Dr. Eveline Cargill	1	1	0
Miss H. A. Howard	1	1	0
Miss J. Newton Harris		2	0
Mrs. Ernest Schuster	5	0	0
Miss B. R. Bruce	1	1	0
A Sister	10	10	0
Rev. J. V. Macmillan	1	0	0
Mrs. Russell Upcher	1	1	0
Mrs. Johnson		2	0
Mrs. Richardson	1	1	0
Mrs. J. A. Bright	1	1	0
Mrs. Brooks		2	6
Mr. H. M. Atkinson		2	6
Miss Frances A. Geoghegan ...		5	0
Mrs. Lachlan F. C. Maclean ...		1	0
Miss M. A. Greswell		2	0
Miss G. Hutcheson		1	0
Miss D. Willis		5	0
Mrs. Holme	2	2	0
Mrs. Samuel	1	1	0
Mrs. Miller		1	0
Mrs. H. Pope		3	6
Mrs. Pilsbury		10	0
Miss Hilda B. Dash		5	0
Miss Hyam		5	0
Mrs. M. S. Gibb		5	0
Miss E. D. Bertram		2	6
Miss M. Booth Scott		2	6
Mrs. Herbert Reeves		2	6
Miss Frances M. Sterling ...	5	0	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Eastbourne W.S.S.	1	15	3
Launceston W.S.S.		7	6
Cockermouth W.S.S.		12	0
Norwood and District W.S.S. ...	1	0	9
Nairn W.S.S.		5	0
Whitby W.S.S.	1	0	0
Abergavenny W.S.S.		6	3
Criccieth W.S.S.	1	5	0
St. Andrews W.S.S.	2	6	3
Worthing W.S.S.	2	3	3
	£626	11	3

Annual Meeting Appeal for the Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	775	13	0
Miss Irene Cox		10	0
Miss R. S. Jeffrey	1	0	0
Anonymous	2	15	0
Miss Frances Sterling	61	0	0
Miss G. W. Evans		10	0
Mrs. J. Gilbert Stephens ...	1	0	0
The Misses Clara and Alice Lucas	4	4	0
Miss E. M. Macnaghten ...	5	0	0
Miss Agnes McD. Teacher ...	10	0	0
The Misses Warton		5	0
Miss Dorothy C. A. Paine ...		5	0
Per London Society (Women's Service Fund)—			
Miss Ethel Attwooll		1	0
Mrs. Ernest Barrett		2	6
Miss Helen Colt		1	0
Miss H. M. Flew		1	0
Miss Maud Gregory		10	0
Miss E. M. Hebden		2	6
Mrs. Walter Howard		10	0
Miss E. M. Johnson		2	6
Miss C. H. Moffett		4	0
Miss W. E. Paine		10	0
Miss Parton	2	2	0
Miss Sessions		10	0
Mrs. Sarah Tooley		5	0
Miss E. W. Wheeler		2	0
Miss Cicely R. Woodward ...		5	0
	£867	10	6

Actvie Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	3,896	19	1
Staff and Pupils, Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Beligian Relief, 4th weekly)	1	0	0
Mrs. Paris	1	0	0
Miss M. L. Mackenzie	2	0	0
Lady Gibb	5	5	0
Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund—			
Miss M. R. Courtauld ...	10	0	0
Miss Grace A. Sumner ...		5	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital		15	0
	£3,917	4	1

"COMMON CAUSE" SELLING.

If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper. Donations should be sent to the Manager, "The Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Further donation received—Mrs. Maude, 5s.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we can do with any number of volunteers. Sellers are urgently needed for outside Hyde Park every Sunday afternoon. Copies can be obtained on that day between 2-3 p.m. from 44, Great Cumberland Place, W.

Scottish Women's Hospital.

	£	s.	d.
Further donations received to February 20th, 1915:—			
Forward as per list of February 13th, 1915 ...	9,027	12	4
Miss Violet Lee (for the Abbaye)	1	1	0
Ayr W.S.S., per Mrs. Abbott (Ayr "Rabbie Burns" Beds)	165	0	0
Mrs. Marshall (for Serbia—"Agnes" Bed)	25	0	0
Mrs. Middleton (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
Miss Russell ("Alburne" Bed), 2nd donation	50	0	0
Mrs. Orr (£1), Ellison Orr (10s.), Jean Orr (10s.) ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Erskine (Serbia)	3	0	0
Miss Stewart Clark ("Dreghorn Castle" Bed), Midlothian (for Serbia)	50	0	0
Kilmuir Easter Parish Church Women's Guild, per Miss E. Macnaught (Serbia)	1	0	0
James F. Smith, Esq.	1	0	0
The Misses A. and J. Steele (2nd donation)		10	0
Per Miss Sibyl Johnstone Douglas (further subscription to "Sibyl" Bed) ...	1	10	0
Miss Susy M. Stevenson (Serbia)		5	0
Mr. A. H. Johnstone		10	0
Educational and Administrative Staffs of the Edinburgh Prov. Training Centre, per H Dodds, Esq.	1	10	0
Miss Alice Turnbull, Deaconess Hospital (Serbia)	15	0	0
Miss Flora Welch		10	0
Miss Joan Schoenfeld	1	10	0
Lady Ardwall	5	0	0
Miss Leonora Stallybrass ...	2	0	0
"K. G.," per Dr. Inglis ...	5	0	0
Glasgow and West of Scotland Association of Registered Medical Women, per Dr. A. Louise McIlroy, Glasgow—Dr. Jane Filshill (£1), Dr. A. Louise McIlroy (£1), Dr. J. Hamilton McIlroy (£1)	3	0	0
Lady Arthur, per Dr. A. Louise McIlroy (for 3rd French Unit)	10	0	0
Mrs. Wilson		10	0
Miss Macdonald		10	0
Miss Thom	1	0	0
Glasgow and West of Scotland Association of Registered Medical Women, per Dr. E. Adamson Hay	43	16	6
Mrs. Hepworth (further contribution, "Marple" Bed), Marple		10	0
Mrs. J. H. M. Rintoul	1	0	0
Miss Edith Miller ("Edith" Bed, France or Belgium) ...	25	0	0
Croydon W.S.S., per Miss Hudson	4	0	0
Miss Adelaide Grignon	5	0	0
Miss Irene Cox	1	0	0
From a Suffragist (£5), Miss E. Hitchcock (£5), per Miss Elizabeth Hitchcock	10	0	0
Miss Margaret Mackenzie (Serbia)		6	0
Glasgow W.S.S., per Miss Morrison—			
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rintoul (2nd instalment)	20	0	0
Miss Dunlop	10	0	0
Mrs. Charles Ker	2	18	0
Mrs. Carslaw	2	2	0
Miss Reid	2	2	0
Mrs. Boyd	2	0	0
The Misses Waddel	2	0	0
Mrs. Rankin	1	1	0
The Hon. Mrs. A. J. Bingham	1	0	0
Miss Inglis	1	0	0
Mrs. Thomson	1	0	0
Miss Wallace	1	0	0
Miss Robinson (2nd instalment)	1	0	0
Mrs. D. Sloan	1	0	0
Mrs. Stevenson		10	6
Miss Margaret Morrison (2nd instalment)		10	0
Miss Mary Marshall		10	0
Mrs. J. Robertson		5	0
Mrs. Snell Anderson		5	0
Miss M. M. Gray		5	0
Mrs. and Miss E. R. Thomson		5	0
Mrs. Boyd		5	0
Wm. Reid, Esq.		5	0
Mrs. Motherwell		5	0
Miss Edith Stewart		5	0
Mrs. Cooper		5	0
Mrs. Riddoch		5	0
Miss C. R. Ure		4	6
Mrs. M. & J. Brown		4	0
Mrs. Turnbull		3	0
Miss E. Roswear		3	0
Miss M. C. Paton		2	6
Miss N. Maclean		2	6
Miss Bannerman		2	6
Miss M. R. Macdougall ...		2	6
Miss M. Fingland		2	6
Miss E. H. Parker		2	6
"A Friend"		2	6
Miss McKenzie		2	0
Mrs. Stout and Miss Rae ...		2	0
Miss Oswald		1	6
Miss M. B. Watt		1	0
Miss M. F. Clark		1	0
Miss J. Clacher		1	0
Miss Young		1	0
Miss McConnell		1	0
Miss Rankin		1	0
Miss M. Ross		1	0
Miss Jane Gowan	50	0	0
Collected by Miss Evelyn Holms (for Serbia)	37	0	0
Wormit-on-Tay W.S.S., per Miss Isabel Duncan—			
First-aid Class		6	0
Miss Beattie, Newport ...		6	0
Miss Fleming, Newport ...		10	0
Mr. Scrimgeour, Newport ...		2	0
Mrs. Lindsay, Wormit ...		5	0
Mrs. Norman Ballantyne ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Moore	5	0	0
Collected by Miss Hawley—			
Roxburghe Hotel Staff and visitors, Scottish Home Industries Association, M. Cleghorn & Co., Miss Blackwood	1	15	0
John Grant, Esq. (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Hinxman	1	1	0
"A Friend," Paisley (for Serbia)		10	0
Miss Mabel Allardyce (for Serbia)	10	0	0
Mrs. Eve Lawson (for Serbia)	1	0	0
Lieut. K. E. Wingfield Digby, R.H.A., per Miss D. C. E. Wingfield Digby (for Serbian Medical Relief)	5	0	0
Miss Dorothy C. E. Wingfield Digby (for Serbia)		10	0
A. M. Mitchell, Esq. (for Serbia)	2	2	0
Paisley W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss Mary G. Todd, Hon. Treas. (for a fifth Bed for Serbia, to be called "Paisley Potterhill")	25	0	0
Mrs. W. Truesdell, per Miss Aspinwall	2	0	0
Gourock W.S.S., per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas.		7	6
Per Dr. A. Louise McIlroy (for Field Kitchen for France)—			
Pennies from the Pupils of Victoria Dr. Higher Grade School, per Mr. Barr, Headmaster, and Miss Elder		19	0
Scottish Nurse in New York, per Miss Gray		8	0
Mrs. Stark		5	0
Miss E. O. Denham		5	0
Miss Hasley		5	0
Miss Cecilia Leigh		5	0
Nurse J. Tomkins, New York		4	0
Misses Barry		3	0
Miss E. Dewar		2	6
Mrs. Reddie-Fraser		2	6
"Anonymous," Edinburgh ...		10	0
Mrs. Macmichael	1	0	0
Miss Dorothea Richardson ...	5	0	0
Per Miss S. E. S. Mair, Edinburgh—			
Mrs. Hinxman	1	0	0
Mrs. Inglis	1	0	0
Mrs. Grieve	1	0	0
Miss Cameron		5	0
Per Miss Evelyn S. Holms (further contribution) ...		10	0
Per Miss H. Hawley—			
Mrs. Salvesen	2	0	0
Misses Greenwood	2	0	0
Miss E. P. Miller	1	0	0
Mr. Warrack		10	6
Others		4	6
Farnworth W.S.S., per Mrs. Parkington	5	0	0
Worcester W.S.S., per Miss L. Williams (for "Worcester" Bed in Serbia)	25	0	0
Miss McKenzie and Miss Patrick, per Mrs. Gunn ...	5	6	6
Newington Work Party, per Mrs. Gunn (towards "Craigmillar Park" Bed)	3	3	0
Collected by Mrs. Jameson, per Miss S. E. S. Mair (for a Bed in France to be called the "Coates Crescent" Bed)—			
Dr. Maclagan	5	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. Haig Ferguson	5	0	0
Mrs. Underhill	5	0	0
J. H. Jameson, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Constance Barclay ...	5	0	0
Morris Stewart, Esq.	3	3	0
Dr. and Mrs. John Thomson	3	0	0
Mrs. J. H. Jameson	2	10	0
A. P. Nimmo, Esq.	2	2	0
G. Watson, Esq.	2	2	0
Dr. and Mrs. Gibbs	2	0	0
Reginald M. Guild, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Lewis S. Paul, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Charles Packe	1	1	0
Dr. Kelman Macdonald ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Hamilton	1	0	0
Miss Cockburn	1	0	0
Miss Cook	1	0	0
Miss Elsie Jameson		10	6
R. J. Calver, Esq.		10	0
Miss Cole		10	0
Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull ...		10	0
A. C. Mossman, Esq.		10	0
Miss Downie		5	0
Miss Jessie Turnbull		5	0
Miss Sarah Turnbull		4	0
Miss Edith Turnbull		4	0
Miss Kate Turnbull		4	0
Misses H. and I. Turnbull		2	6
Miss M. Doull		2	6
Miss M. Utterson		2	6
Miss M. Meredith		10	0
Half Proceeds, Flag Day—Greenock W.S.S., per J. V. Leitch, Esq., Hon. Treas. ...	127	11	9
	£9,910	4	7

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Chipping Campden.

A drawing-room meeting was held on February 13th, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Welsh, at Seymour House, and, in spite of bad weather, was well attended. Miss Harwood, the local Secretary, opened the meeting in a few words, explaining the effort all Suffrage societies are making to give work to skilled workwomen thrown out of employment by the war, and gave a résumé of the annual N.U.W.S.S. Council meetings, just held in London. Miss Harwood then introduced Miss Elkins, of the Board of Trade, who gave an interesting address, especially touching on the work of women patrols in our large camps, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, the relief work among Belgian refugees, these being largely helped by the organisations of Women's Suffrage Societies. A small collection of toys was on view, made by women thrown out of work through the war. A discussion closed the meeting.

Hitchin, Stevenage and District Women's Suffrage Society.

The annual meeting of this Society took place at Stevenage on January 29th. There was a good attendance of members and friends. In spite of the dislocation caused by the war, whereby several projected meetings had had to be abandoned, the report showed a steady increase in membership during the year, and a larger amount of money had been raised than ever before. It ought, however, to be pointed out that a good deal of the money had been specially contributed for social service, such as a maternity centre, and maintenance of Belgian refugees. At the conclusion of the business, Miss K. D. Courtney gave a most interesting address on the attitude of the National Union towards the war, and some of the problems arising out of it. The membership of the Society is now 205, as against 176 last year. "Friends" 283 this year, 223 last year.

Weston-super-Mare.

A well-attended afternoon meeting for members and friends was held at Messrs. Brown's Café, on Friday, February 12th. Mrs. Gale-Scott presided, and Mrs. Garrett-Jones and Miss Geraldine Cooke addressed the company. The most interesting matter before the meeting was the consideration of the part women would take to help in case of invasion. It was felt that the aged, the invalid, and young children would need special assistance at such a time, and that a band of capable women might give this help. Especially would they prove useful if the police ordered the removal of the women and children, by going ahead to remove any obstacles from the route, and so facilitating their safe conduct from the danger zone.

Ramsgate.

THE RAMSGATE SOCIETY held their annual general meeting on February 10th, at 12, Chapel Place, by kind invitation of Mrs. Poole, Vice-President, who occupied the chair, and referred in her opening speech to the great need for women's work and influence among the young girls who are attracted to the soldiers' camps and military centres. She then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read her report.

Mrs. Howe, in her report, first dealt with the work of the National Union as a whole, before and since the war broke out. As regards the activities of the local branch, a good deal of quiet work had been accomplished, and several successful meetings held. Since the war began, many of the members had engaged in patriotic work of various kinds, in connection with the Red Cross work, Belgian relief, and the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association. A series of successful working parties had been held under the direction of Mrs. Bacon, Vice-President, and, through the kind hospitality of Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Sale, and Miss Stokes, who invited the members to meet at their houses. A sum of over £25 had been collected by the Society for war relief. Reference was made to the great loss the Society had sustained in the death of Mrs. Chaning-Pearce, Vice-President, who had always done so much for the cause of Women's Suffrage in Ramsgate, and acknowledgment was made of the courtesy of the local press in publishing news of the Society's meetings.

Mrs. Sale moved the adoption of the report, and afterwards read, on behalf of Miss Margaret Sale, who was unable to be present, a précis of the proceedings at the annual Council meeting. Mrs. Bath, Hon. Treasurer, was congratulated on the excellence of her financial statement, and on the satisfactory balance remaining in hand.

The officers and Committee were re-elected. Mrs. Oakley Coles, President; Mrs. Bath, Hon. Treasurer; Mrs. Howe, Hon. Secretary. Mrs. Nevill Wyatt was elected to fill a vacancy on the Committee. Other speakers were Mrs. Bacon, the Misses Ekins, Goff, Green, Fells, Jones, Holmes, and Stokes.

Items of Interest.

In Memoriam—Clara Evelyn Mordan.

The older generation of Suffrage workers (to the younger generation she was less well known) will hear with deep regret and many affectionate memories, of the death, after a long illness, of Miss Clara Evelyn Mordan. Her life was devoted to the Suffrage cause, and her deep devotion to it never weakened for a moment. During her last illness she said to her doctor: "I want you to keep me alive till a certain date." She looked surprised, and asked "What date?" Miss Mordan replied, "Until the vote is won." Her devoted friend and comrade, Miss Gray Allen, was with her to the last; for many years she had made Miss Mordan's health and comfort her chief care. Our warm sympathies go out to her in her loneliness.

Women Police Volunteers.

(*From the Women's Freedom League.*)

Miss M. D. Dawson, who until recently was chief of the Women Police Volunteers, has severed her connection with that corps, at the request of the founders of the corps and the majority of the staff. The corps will continue its work on the lines originally laid down, *i.e.*, for the service of women, and not to assist the present authorities in carrying out laws and regulations known to be unjust and improper.

The experience gained in the work so far carried out, points plainly to the fact that it is impossible under present conditions to work with or under the civil or military police and use their system, without in some measure assisting improperly to coerce women for the benefit of men, and becoming acquainted with matters which, for the welfare of women, should be made public and not suppressed. Inquiries made in various towns where "women police" were said to have been engaged by Town Councils, Watch Committees, or Chief Constables, have shown that the women so engaged are in no sense constables. They have neither authority nor power of initiative; they can conduct no case of their own, but only investigate or take statements as the result of suggestion on the part of some male official; and their title of "inspector" is entirely hollow. In some instances they are put on to special work, such as inspecting lodging-houses; but for the most part their sphere of usefulness as a reforming element is severely circumscribed. The position is, in Britain, exactly the same as that described by Sister Arendt in Germany; there are sores and scandals that no woman is allowed to probe or to make public.

For the present, therefore, the Women Police Volunteers will in no way prejudice their position by associating themselves with any sort of officialdom, and are no longer responsible for the work carried on in military centres.

Distinguished Service.

Captain D. F. Anderson, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, who has just been awarded the D.S.O., is a member of the London Society for Women's Suffrage.

The Queen's "Work for Women" Fund.

SHOE-MAKING FOR CHILDREN.

The results of the shoe-making for school children, carried on in the workrooms initiated by the Central Committee on Women's Employment, have been greatly appreciated in the schools to which the shoes have been sent. Through these workrooms, schools have been provided with slippers, made out of odd pieces of serge, cloth, &c., so that on wet days the children are able to dry their own boots, and instead of sitting with bare feet, wear the slippers made by unemployed women.

An Interesting Lecture.

Mr. Synd Hossain will lecture on "The War and India," on Tuesday, March 2nd, at 8 p.m., at the Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James's, in aid of the International Suffrage Shop. Mr. Hossain comes of one of the leading Mohammedan families in India, and is well known in Indian and English journalism.

Some Useful Addresses.

Employment and Relief, &c.

Local Government Board—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.
Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund—3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Central Committee on Women's Employment—Miss Mary Macarthur, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
Queen's Work for Women Fund—Communications to Lady Roxburgh. Cheques, Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, 33, Portland Place, W.
Government Sub-Committee for dealing with unemployment amongst professional people.—J. B. Beresford, Esq., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
Workers' National Committee—28, Victoria Street, S.W.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—*Sec.*, Miss Crookenden, M.A., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.
London Society for Women's Suffrage (N.U.W.S.S.)—*Sec.*, Miss Phillippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street.
Women's Emergency Corps—Old Bedford College, Baker Street, W.
Women's Freedom League—1, Robert Street, Adelphi.
East London Federation of Suffragettes—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, 221, Roman Road, Bow, E.
Professional Classes War Relief Council—*Hon. Secs.*, T. Chambers, Esq., A. Goddard, Esq., and Mrs. Gotto, 13 and 14, Princes Gate, S.W.
Press Contributors' Emergency Fund—*Sec.*, Miss Hall, care of N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. To assist journalists who have lost their occupation owing to the war.
Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries—Miss C. Gordon, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand. War Emergency Fund (same address).
Women's Co-operative Guild—28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
British Dominions Overseas Women's Suffrage Union—Miss Harriet Newcomb, care of International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.

SCHEMES FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AMONGST WOMEN AND GIRLS.

National Organisation of Girls' Clubs—118, Great Titchfield Street, W.
Girl Guides—116, Victoria Street, S.W. (Head Office).
League of Honour—Mrs. Porter, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
Women Patrols Committee—N.U.W.W., Parliament Mansions, S.W.
Club Rooms for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives, Tipperary Clubs, Cheer-up Clubs, &c.—*London Secretary:* Tipperary Rooms, Block's Road, Hammersmith.
Young Women's Christian Association—26, George Street, W.

SOCIETIES DEALING WITH REFUGEES AND STRANDED FOREIGNERS.

War Refugees Committee — General Buildings, Aldwych.
The Belgian Relief Fund—The Belgian Legation, 15, West Halkin Street, W.
Departmental Committee for considering the question of employment of Belgian Refugees. *Secretary:* Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
Belgians' Relief Fund—8, Chiswell Street, E.C. (for articles of clothing).
The Wounded Allies Relief Committee—Whitehall House, 30, Charing Cross, S.W.
French Section of the War Refugees Committee (Authorised by French Ambassador)—General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.
The International Women's Relief Committee—7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Destitute Aliens' Committee—*Secretary:* Mr. E. Sebag Montefiore, Home Office.
Aliens' Relief Fund—*Hon. Treasurer:* W. Hanbury Aggs, Esq., Barclay's Bank, Pall Mall East, S.W.
The United Aliens' Relief Society—68, Finsbury Pavement (for helping distressed foreigners).

HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCES.

British Red Cross Society—9, Victoria Street, S.W., and 83, Pall Mall, S.W.
Order of St. John of Jerusalem—St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. *Chairman:* Hon. Arthur Stanley.
French Croix Rouge—Anglo-French Committee: Arthur Stocking, Esq., 83, Pall Mall.
Union des Femmes de France—Union des Dames Francaises—Association des Blesses—*London Representative:* Madame la Vicomtesse de la Panouse, 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Scottish Women's Hospital, N.U.W.S.S.—14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

ORGANISATIONS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association—23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. London business at 11, Tothill Street, S.W.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society—Major Tudor Craig, 122, Brompton Road, S.W.
Officers' Families' Fund—Lady Lansdowne, *Hon. Sec.* Lady Hope, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.
Prisoners of War (Information Bureau)—49, Wellington Street, Strand.
Offers of Hospitality to Dependents of Men at the Front—The Under-Secretary of State for War, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.
Free Doctors and Cheap Drugs for Soldiers' Dependents—Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.
Clothing for Soldiers, Sailors, their Families, and Persons in Distress—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Young Men's Christian Association—13, Russell Square, W.C.

Forthcoming Meetings.

FEBRUARY 26.

Bristol—Ford Hall, Bedminster—Concert in aid of Women's Patriotic Club

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Miss A. Crompton, M.A., on "Serbia: the Country and its People" 4.30

Rugby—Co-operative Hall—Annual Meeting of Society—Speaker, the Rev. H. Costley White (late Headmaster of Bradfield College)—Chair, Mrs. Steel (President) 6.0

Worthing—Literary Institute—Speaker, Miss Maude Royden, on "Women and War"—Chair, Councillor Ellen Chapman 8.0

MARCH 1.

Manchester—Hulme Suffrage Club—Temperance Hall, York Street—Speaker, Mrs. Pearson 8.0

MARCH 3.

Birmingham—Good Templar Lodge—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.0

Manchester—Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street—Miss Sheepshanks and Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, on "The International Outlook"—Chair, Mr. C. Renold 7.30

MARCH 4.

Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Miss Marion Blackie, on "Women in the Home: Economic Value of Domestic Work" 4.0

Manchester—Gospel Temperance Hall, Ashton New Road—Bradford, Beswick, and New Cross Suffrage Clubs—Speaker, Mrs. Hiller 7.45

Neath—Soldiers' Club—Mrs. Coombe Tennant on "The Working of the Soldiers' Club and of the activities connected with it for the benefit of the Soldiers"—Chair, Mrs. Tonner, B.A. 4.30

Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club 7.30

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY?

The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, Hampstead Rd. (nr. Maple's), W. & 127, Fenchurch St, E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, Museum 2036.
ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

FOR PRESENTS.

You cannot give a more ACCEPTABLE GIFT than a "COMMON CAUSE" FOUNTAIN PEN. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Packed in N.U. colours. Apply, sending P.O. for 3/8 (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (State whether fine, medium, or broad nib required.)

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 6d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi, W.C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LECTURE.—"The War and India," by Mr. Syud Hossain, at the Suffrage Club, 3, York-st., St. James's, Tuesday, March 2nd. In aid of the International Suffrage Shop, 5, Duke-st., Villiers-st., Strand, where tickets, 2s., 1s., 6d., may be obtained.

MADAME HARVEY'S RIFLE CORPS FOR LADIES starts February 16th. Annual fee, 10s. 6d. All particulars by letter from 57, Georges-st., Portman-sq.

EVERY WOMAN'S OWN LAWYER.—A legal adviser for ladies, by G. C. Whadcoat, Solicitor. Every woman should possess this invaluable book. Published price, 3s. 4d.; offered at 1s. 9d., post paid.—Flintoff's, Borough-rd., Sunderland.

POSITIONS WANTED.

WANTED, a lady as Nurse-Companion to an old lady; must be strong and not more than 30 years of age. Salary £25.—Box 3,950, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, lady chauffeur; good driver; experienced in entire charge of car; 15 h.p. Humber; comfortable home; all living expenses paid, and 15s. per week; interviews by appointment.—Miss Griff, 52, New Bond-st., W.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH in a Sussex Village.—Ladies received; charming country residence; elevated position; efficient instruction; month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049

MISS A. PRESTON

Teaches Motor Driving, "Running Repairs," Country Pupils. Officially recommended by the R.A.C.

2, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING.—ANSTEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full teachers' training in Physical Culture, including Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Dancing in all its branches, indoor and outdoor games, Swimming, Hygiene, Anatomy, Physiology, &c.
GOOD POSTS OBTAINED AFTER TRAINING.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

TYPEWRITING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TYPEWRITING, TRANSLATIONS. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Telephone, 5638 London Wall.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.—R. Crombleholme, General Manager. Enquiries solicited.

LAUNDRY.

BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second Avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office. (No postcards.)

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 12s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Sale of Models, from 2 guineas; Serge and Tweed Costumes, made to measure, from 3 guineas during Sale.—H. Nelissen, 14, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., Oxford Circus.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Bakers

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (old) bought; we pay absolutely highest genuine prices—up to 5s. 6d. per tooth pinned on vulcanite; 10s. on silver; 12s. 6d. on gold; 35s. on platinum. Immediate cash. If offer not accepted, we return parcel post free. Satisfaction guaranteed.—S. Cann & Co., 69a, Market-st., Manchester. Bankers, Parrs. Mention "C. C."

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF BARGAINS! Slightly imperfect hem-stitched Irish Linen. Size about 14 inches, 1-inch hem. Bundle of six, 2s. 8d. Postage, 2d. Send Postcard for Free Catalogue.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

MOTOR COAT.—New green leather, ¾-length shell, by Dunhill's, for immediate sale, 60s. Ordered for S.W.H. woman motor driver's uniform. Never used. Owner now metamorphosed into kitchen orderly. Can be seen at 35, Oakley-st., Chelsea.—Apply V. C. C. Collum.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash; costumes, skirts, boots, underclothes, curtains, lounge suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description; parcels sent will be valued, and cash sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO LET.

COTTAGE in Gower, near links.—Apply Box 3,982, COMMON CAUSE Office.

IN FURNISHED FLAT, central, sitting-room, bedroom, and use of kitchen and bathroom; 30s.—Letter first, S., 7a, Soho-sq.

LARGE Front Bed-sitting Room, 12s.; ladies.—7, Stratford-rd., Kensington.

LADY (own furniture, two rooms) wishes share expenses small flat.—5, Oakley-gardens, Harvey-rd., Tottenham-lane, Hornsey, N.

MAIDA VALE.—Lady wishes to let part of her upper maisonette, unfurnished; board optional; close Tube and 'bus; electric light.—Box 3,985, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.

LADY WORKER requires bed-sitting room, W.C. district; gas fire essential; meals optional.—Box "A.S.," COMMON CAUSE Office.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes' Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly inclusive terms from 5s. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s.; private sitting-rooms, 21s.; electric light throughout; own private garage *free*. Tel: 344 Western.

CONNAUGHT CLUB.

To Professional Women. Bed-sitting room, rent 8/6, *food* 11/- *Apply,* **Secretary, 136, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, Paddington.** *7146 Hampstead*

COMFORTABLE REFINED HOME offered to young gentlewoman in exchange for few hours' light household help daily; for small premium a year's efficient training in gardening may be arranged.—Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

GENTLEWOMAN, Hampstead Garden Suburb, offers home one or two ladies (Friends) engaged during day.—Write 38, Hardwicke-rd., Palmer's Green.

HOSTEL FOR LADY WORKERS, students, and others; central and convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Miss Sullivan, 59, Albany-st., Regent's-pk. (Portland-rd. Station, W.)

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

HOSTEL, Professional Women.—Miss Broadbent, M.A., Elmhurst, Victoria Park, Manchester.

KENSINGTON, 204, Holland-rd.—Rector's sister offers real home; excellent food; very moderate; close Tube, 'busses.—Telephone 2670 Park.

LADY having furnished flat would like another to share it during war; lady worker preferred; electric light, bath, constant hot water, piano; easy access all parts.—Box 3,981, COMMON CAUSE Office.

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN offers accommodation to a lady engaged in similar work, or student; small house, conveniently situated in Kensington; terms moderate.—Apply C. M. W., Box 3,971, COMMON CAUSE Office.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined. 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bed room, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB for Ladies. Cubicles from 18s. 6d., with board; rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., London, W.

SUITABLE HOME for people of progressive thought, near City; very moderate terms, arranged according to requirements.—Box 3,973, COMMON CAUSE Office.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

ACTIVE SERVICE FUND.

I enclose Cheque / Postal order for £ : s. d. for the Work organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in relief of distress caused by the war.

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____

Cheques to be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, crossed London County and Westminster Bank, and sent to the N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.

Printed by the National Press Agency Ltd., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son